

Autonomous Operations

Airport & Municipal Days 2024 | September 4-5, 2024 Theresia Winkler-Flügel | Product Manager Airport | Aebi Schmidt Group René Kirsten | Project Coordinator Winter Maintenance | Leipzig-Halle Airport

The road to autonomous operations Step-by-step from manual to autonomous



Step-by-step development of automationFollowing the logic of the automotive industry, our roadmap is customized to fit specific airport needs

No assistance	Assisted	Partially Automated	Highly Automated	Fully Automated	Autonomous
Driver	Feet off	Hands off	Eyes off	Mind off	No driver
Human	Transfer of Responsibility				Machine

Illustration is based on the six levels of automation according SAE International (Society of Automotive Engineers).



Step-by-step development of automationAebi Schmidt's Airfield Pilot enables you to move forward step by step at your own pace

09 / 2020 10 / 2021 09 / 2022

Step 1: **Driver Assistance System**

- Driver navigation system applicable for all truck models and equipment brands (incl. competition)
- Suitable both for new machines and retrofit
- Route and TJS guidance incl. V2V communication



Step 2a: **Automated TJS Control**

- Automated steering of jet sweeper (plough, brush & blower) functionalities based on specific geo events
- System only applicable to Aebi Schmidt TJS



Step 2b: **Supervised Automated Driving**

- Automated truck +TJS/ jet sweeper control
- Driver remains in the cabin and keeps final responsibility for operation
- Currently system limited to Volvo carrier vehicles



Step 3: **Autonomous Operations**

- Core functionalities similar to supervised automated driving
- Due to driverless operation additional safety levels are required
- Liability is important





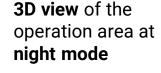
The road to autonomous operations Where do we stand today?



Airfield Pilot | Step 1 | Driver Assistance System for Jet Sweepers

Driver guidance offers many different supporting functionalities

2D view of the area, outlines of the airport (yellow) are good to see

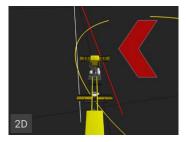


Driver is too much to the right; arrow **guides him** more to the left Countdown to Geo-Event and future equipment position shown in green There are 2 **Geo- Events** to come (see blue markers)

Day mode is activated; Speed limit is set for 30km/h





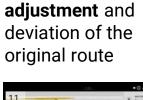






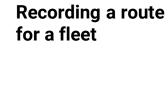


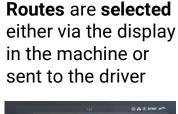
"Predicted path" functionality is activated, indicated by two green lines.

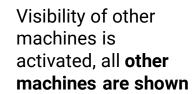


Dynamic route

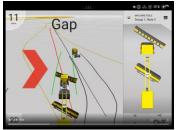


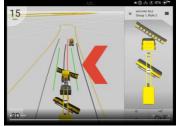


















Airfield Pilot | Step 1 | Driver Assistance System for Jet Sweepers

Web-Editor (online tool)

Real-time machine position

Web-Editor view to follow the machines in operation & flexibly adjust if required



Create speed limits

In case fleet should stay to max. speeds, create limits



Geo-Events

Change Geo-Events (activity of plough, brush and blower) depending on needs



Vehicle status

Check if all machines are set to the correct working mode at Geo-Events



Edit routes

Adjust recorded routes, e. g. straighten them when needed, connect & implement tracks, etc.



Select machines

Machines can be deployed to routes / tasks as needed





Airfield Pilot | Driver Assistance System for Jet Sweepers Wrap up of current system

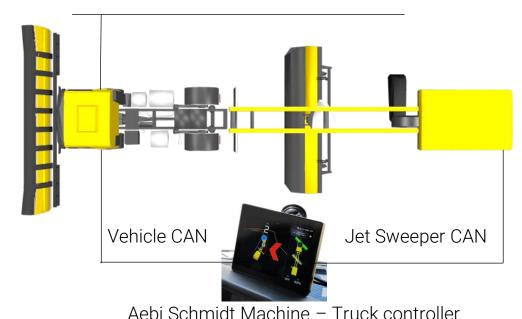


Airfield Pilot | Step 2 | Supervised Automated Driving

System and component overview on a 5th wheel / king pin TJS (Towed Jet Sweeper) - Step 2

Technology for Supervised Automated Trucks

- LIDAR Sensors
- GPS
- Cameras
- Accelerometers and gyroscopes
- Radar
- -



Integrated Process Principle

- Aebi Schmidt Automation System Controller sends commands to truck and Jet Sweeper
- Truck and Jet Sweeper execute commands
- Safety systems of truck and Jet Sweeper take care of safety control
- Ongoing communication between truck and Jet Sweeper through Aebi Schmidt Automation System Controller
- Developments are in full cooperation with truck manufacturers







Development tests have been conducted all over Europe and in the US

Continuous Development is required to achieve an efficient system for optimum performance on airports

Numerous test and drive manouvers are performed in various different regions in Europe and the US

Valuable expert feedback has been implemented in the continuous design and development phases

Learnings

- Smooth interface between truck and jet sweeper
- Handling of airport map
- Flexible route management: CAD or online drawing tool
- Fleet operation & machine communication
- Machine size
- Flexible operation through lead driver
- Remote Tower & machine coordination
- Handling of airport operations
- From manual to automated process management



Driverless Automated DriveCase study from Leipzig-Halle Airport

René Kirsten | Project Manager | Leipzig Airport



The Airport Leipzig-Halle (Germany) at a glance



General information

- Freight volume: 1.4 mio tons (2023) second biggest cargo airport in Germany and fourth biggest in EU
- Passenger volume: 2.1 mio people (2023)
- Aircraft movements: 80 thousand
- Southern runway: 3600 x 60 m
- Northern runway: 3600 x 45 m (60 m incl. shoulders)
- Airplane positions: 25
- Area: approx. 14 mio m^2 (1400 hectare)

Winter maintenance

- Operational force: 300 (internal & external)
- Continuous three-shift operation
- Up to 80 personnel are available per shift
- All-weather flight operation type: CAT IIIb
- Average temperature in January: 4.1 °C
- Altitude of airport: 470 ft / 143 m above mean sea level







Project Input Airport Leipzig: Winter Operation

Current setup

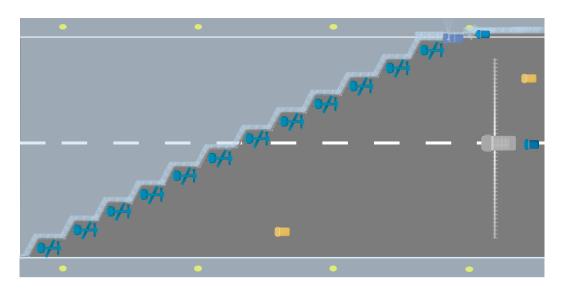


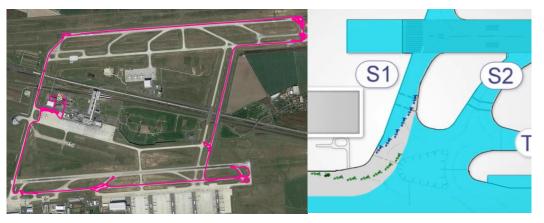
Standard Clearing Formation:

- 1 pass (line) clearing operation (all external drivers)
- 12 towed jet sweepers (TJS) / multifunctional units
- 2 airport sprayers
- 1 snow blower
- 1 tractor with snow plough
- Total: 16 units (2 groups, with 1 group only 1 sprayer)

General Information:

- External drivers are recruited through European tenders
- Duration of the winter operation: 5 months, 24/7
- Alarm procedure starts 2 hours before the operation
- Intense driver training for min. 40 new staff prior to every season, mainly without truck driver's licence
- Annual training procedure required: Background check, security training, airport driver's licence, winter operation training, special TJS training







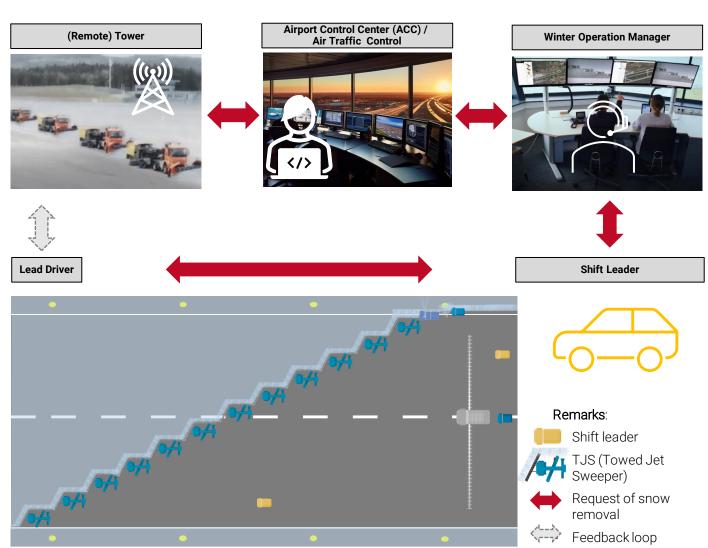
Project Input Airport Leipzig: Manual Clearing Procedure

Manual to be moved into autonomous operations



Standard Clearing Process:

- Tower requests clean surfaces, especially priority 1 areas, such as runways + 1 taxiway
- Comissioning Process: Tower contacts
 ACC, ACC sends info to Winter Operation
 Manager, who informs shift leader. Finally,
 lead driver receives info.
- Once drivers are in the TJS they drive out the garage and prepare the machines (put plough in operational position on the apron and prepare brush pattern setting)
- There are 2 operational groups, which are together for runways, but split for taxiways:
 - 6 TJS per group
 - 1 airport sprayer per group
 - 1 lead driver per group (airport personnel, responsible for airport radio contact to tower)
- Once completed lead driver informs tower.



Project Input Airport Leipzig: Autonomous Operations

Challenges that are met during winter operation at Airport Leipzig



Workforce



- Lack of qualified employees (currently 8 internal employees are responsible for 80 external)
- Difficult to recruit, due to social and demographic change as well as personal commitment
- Language barriers
- Extraordinary training effort for external staff (time and costs)
- → Staff shortage

Weather



- Changing weather patterns
- Rather often false alarms due to black surface requirements
- Potential standby costs

Planning uncertainty

Sustainability/Efficiency



- CO₂ reduction might be limited, but efficiency increase and better clearing performance expected through automated drive
- Extend life cycle of machines expected when working autonomously

→ CO₂ targets

Profitability



- Training costs: Annual base rate per vehicle & season approx. 33 k €, hourly rate approx. 40,-€
- Less wear and spare parts
- Increased runway availability
- Service-level-Agreement with DHL: 1 runway + taxiway in max. 20 (completely)
- → Invest vs. running costs



Project Input Airport Leipzig: Autonomous Operations

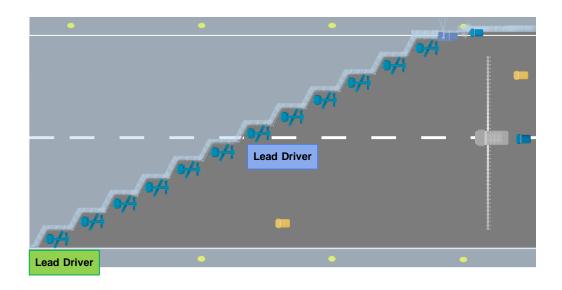
How does Airport Leipzig want to tackle the before mentioned challenges?



Project approach:

- To reach the next step in autonomous drive, a «herd principle» is required.
- Platooning / Herd Prinziple: 1 lead driver in first TJS, operating as "master", 5 TJS to follow without driver as "slave"
- Route planning mainly conducted during "live" operation.
 - The areas to be cleared are chosen from the PC
 - Correct order of routes on missions is chosen, which is to be the mission, e. g. following the operational plan on the airport (left, right, front, rear...)
 - Standard parameters during operation (amount of machines, clearing width, speed, overlap / distance between the machines, etc.), which will result in a complete operational procedure (missions per fleet / vehicle)
- Driver in the "master" machine communicates with tower via airport radio and receives clearance for complete fleet

Potential Procedure during operation



Open Question

How to deal with refuelling the machines, moving in / out of the garage as a fleet?



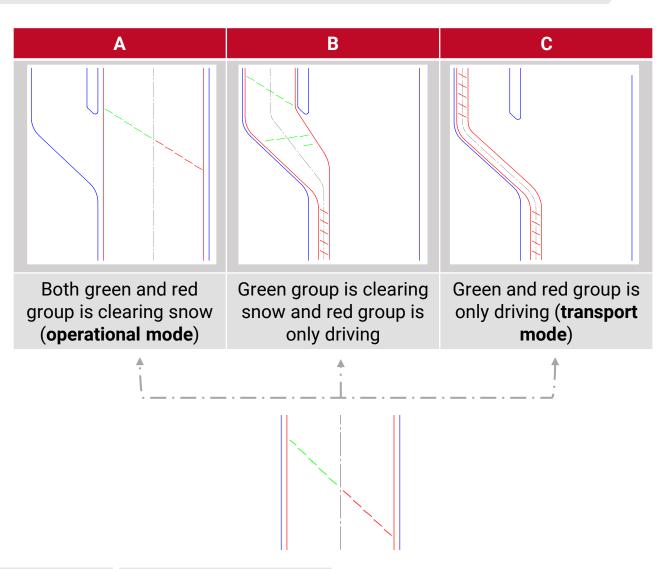
Driverless Automated Drive

The Herd Principle: A solution to Leipzig's challenge



The Herd Principle: Operational Process Description

- Routes can be flexibly connected into missions.
- The vehicles will have individual, predefined routes to ensure that the area is cleared from snow.
- The heard can be managed by operator (lead driver in the first vehicle per group) or from a remote tower or winter operation manager in a vehicle.
- The lead driver can change the mission during operation by choosing different sections / routes.
- **During operation** a mission can be changed flexibly by choosing new sections or routes or missions.
- Sections are defined by recording outer edges or import from CAD data.
- The route for each vehicle in a section is defined in a pre-processing offline tool.
- Default missions are defined by combining a set of sections / routes.
- Distance control to ensure that the heard is intact.



The Herd Principle: Hardware Updates

Process Development

- Continuous updates based on field tests & customer feedback
- Transfer to new hardware system
- New screen and new processor to increase processing power to optimize response time

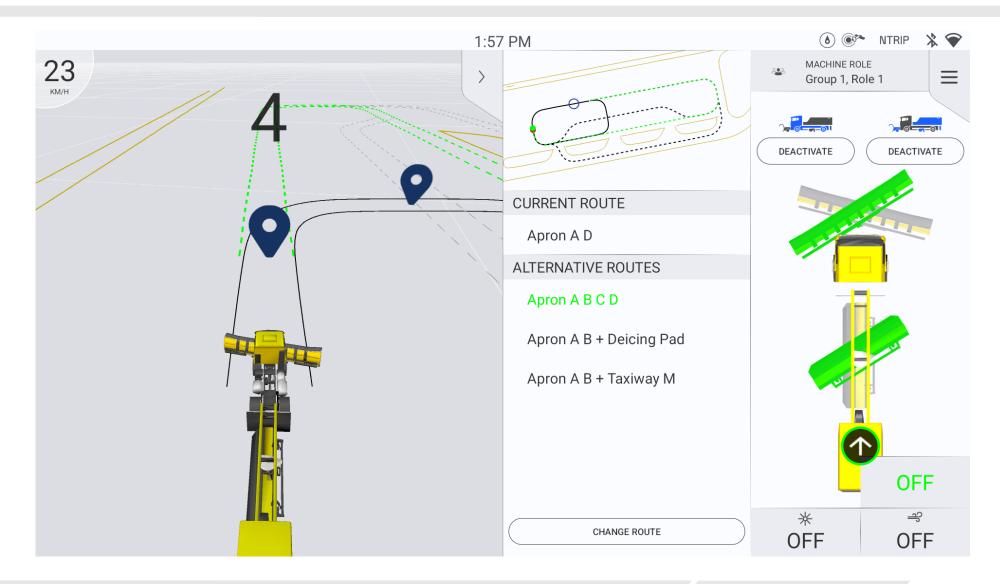






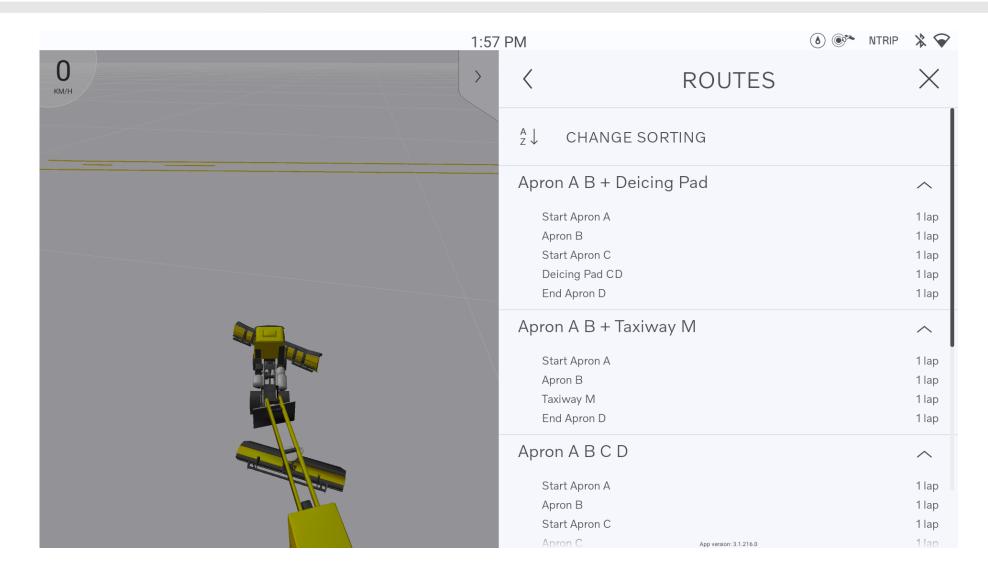
The Herd Principle: Software Updates

Examples



The Herd Principle: Software Updates

Examples



Summary

Automated and autonomous operations offer many benefits

Minimal overlap Reduced training **Excellent Overview Increased efficiency Reduce costs** Flexibility increase between machines effort Web-Editor view Saves time Driver quickly Maximum runway Less damage to Flexibly change Easy overview of Optimized length availability machines & learns what to do routes during Less CO₂ (fuel) machine of fleet & working Optimized infrastructure operation Extended life React to changing operation & tasks width performance consumption cycle of machines weather quickly deployed quality

- Automated and autonomous systems lead to:
- substantial performance improvement
- consistent operation performance quality level
- cost savings
- increased flexibility
- greater levels of safety



Please share your feedback and experience with us ...



... because to achieve an efficient system for optimum performance on airports, an open dialogue and continuous development is crucial for success.

Meet and talk to us during the breaks, at the dinner, on the demo fields or reach out to us anytime for an appointment.



Thank you for your time and interest!